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INFORMATION REPORT

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[Redacted]

[Redacted] report on the organization
of the Pharmaceutical Administration and its regional branches.

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Scientific organization in Bulgaria
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1. The pharmaceutical department of Bulgaria is subordinate to the Ministry of Public Health headed by Peter KOLAROV, and is located in Washington St. in Sofia. The chief of the dept is Dr. Bozanov, a chemist and pharmacist.
2. The pharmaceutical department regulates and controls:
 - a. the national production of medicines and other pharmaceutical products;
 - b. the importing of medicines or materials necessary for the confection of medicines in national establishments; and
 - c. the distributions of products which is carried out through okoliya pharmaceutical administrations described below.
3. Okoliya offices of the pharmaceutical administration are located in the okrug centers and are a total of 12. They are known as Aptekno Upravlenie. The Aptekno Upravlenie of Sofia is located in the same building as the pharmaceutical dept on Washington St and is directed by Dr. Bozars Boris Yordanov.
4. The director of an Aptekno Upravlenie is always a doctor in chemistry and pharmacy subordinate to it or the following:
 - a. a planning office;
 - b. a commercial office;
 - c. Administration office;
 - d. an organization control office; and
 - e. a warehouse and medicine distribution center.

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to provide for

5. Responsibilities and duties of the Aptekno Upravlenie are/the following:

- a. Preparing ^{an} the annual ~~plan~~ ^{estimating} estimate of the medicinal and pharmaceutical needs for all places of cure and pharmacies existing within the okrug; the estimate is prepared in the semester preceding the start of the calendar year and sent to the pharmaceutical dept for approval;
- b. The purchase directly from ^{Bulgarian and foreign} chemical pharmaceutical ~~establishments~~ establishments of medicines and pharmaceutical products in the quantities ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ fixed by the pharmaceutical department according to the estimated plan;
- c. The distribution of the quotas of medicines and pharmaceutical products to places of cure and subordinate pharmacies on the basis of the requests submitted in advance; in general, the distribution takes place once a month;
- e. Carry out control of the administration and organization and function of the pharmacies; and
- f. The maintenance, modernizing, etc., of pharmacies.

5. The medicines are generally sufficient for the national need. Requests are filled out nearly always in the manner required. There is also a certain elasticity in the distribution of ~~medicinals~~ medicines both to pharmacies and places of cure so that it is always possible outside of the estimated plan to forward additional requests in case of necessity.

6. Among the various specialities all imported there is occasionally a shortage on the market of the following:

- a. Irgopirina, of French production;
- b. Reupirin, of West German manufacture; used widely in the curing of ~~reumatic~~ rheumatic ailments;

7. For about one year now the following are being placed on sale in Bulgaria:

- a. Aureomicin, of Soviet production, Czechoslovakian origin, is sold at the price of 44 leva per gram, 4 tablets of 25 cg each;
- b. Litrison or cortisone and other similar imported products under various names coming from France, Germany, Czech, and used in the cure of liver and spleen ailments.
8. The products are sent to the pharmacies with an indication as to the price of sale already established by the responsible office of the Aptekno Upravlenie of the okrug. The price of the product is the same throughout Bulgaria. The public may purchase without prescription, only products which do not contain poison or opiates. For these it is always necessary to have a medical prescription. The medicines are paid for in all cases, however medical aid is free but there are no special offices in Bulgaria authorized to issue permits for receiving medicine free.
9. The chemical-pharmaceutical industry in Bulgaria including the modern establishment for the production of penicillin in Razgrad, limits its activities to the production of medicines using imported raw materials. There are no establishments, according to informant, in which the entire cycle of production is carried out from the raw material to the ^{finished} product ready for use; all the ingredients necessary for making the medicines are imported. The only really "national" products are those made with a basis of herbs, tinctures, bitters, teas (?), etc., since Bulgaria offers a wide variety of medicinal herbs of which now as in centuries past, wide use is made.
10. Pharmacies in Sofia are open both summer and winter between 8:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m., and 3:30 p.m. and 7 p.m. In smaller centers the hours are changed according to local customs and needs. Between the hour of closing and the hour of opening, the pharmacies of Sofia (about 70) take turns in remaining open at night. Medicines sold at night are no more expensive than

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those sold during regular working hours. Pharmacists on night shift receive an additional 20 leva per night.

Pharmacists receive an average of approx 1,000 leva a month. Furthermore, every three months, pharmacy personnel are granted a bonus varying between 10 and 15 percent (depending on the category) of the profits over and above what the estimate had called for.

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